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# The Revised Catechism

OF THE

## Evangelical Church.

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BY

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, D. D.

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.



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## INTRODUCTION.

AT the session of the General Conference of our Church held in St. Paul, Minn., in 1899, a resolution was adopted that our present standard and excellent Catechism should be simplified, so as to make it more easy of comprehension to the catechumens. Our esteemed Bishop Esher was requested by the General Conference to undertake the work. However, on account of his advanced age, and physical infirmities, ending in his departure for his eternal home, the work was left undone.

At our last General Conference, held in Berlin, Ontario, the resolution was renewed and the Board of Publication was instructed to appoint some one to prepare the manuscript. Having been appointed by the Board of Publication, I accepted the task, although not without many misgivings as to my ability to do the work either satisfactorily to myself or the Church, but with a reliance on Him who is our Helper in all our Christian efforts, the work was undertaken and completed, and is now given to the Church in the hope that the "Revised Catechism," under the blessing of God, may be a means of instructing our young people in the doctrines of the inspired Word.

No attempt was made at originality. That, in fact, would be an impossibility in view of the

many excellent catechisms in existence. I have gleaned from all available sources, and attempted to use language as simple as the subjects upon which a catechism necessarily treats would allow. But while this has been my aim no catechism can be made so simple as to exempt the teacher from preparation in order to teach the lesson well. Thorough preparation on the part of the teacher is as necessary as diligent study on the part of the catechumen.

I sincerely hope that this "Revised Catechism" may be a means towards bringing about the revival of interest on the subject of catechetical instruction as urged by the Bishops in their episcopal message to our last General Conference.

THOMAS BOWMAN.

*Allentown, Pa., March 28, 1905.*



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## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

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Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

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## THE APOSTLES' CREED.

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I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost; born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead, and buried; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the

right hand of God, the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy general Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

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## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

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### The First Commandment.

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

### The Second Commandment.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

**The Third Commandment.**

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain ; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

**The Fourth Commandment.**

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates : for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

**The Fifth Commandment.**

Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

**The Sixth Commandment.**

Thou shalt not kill.

**The Seventh Commandment.**

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

**The Eighth Commandment.**

Thou shalt not steal.

**The Ninth Commandment.**

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

**The Tenth Commandment.**

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass. no anything that is thy neighbor's.

# INTRODUCTION.

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## Lesson 1.

### THE BIBLE THE WORD OF GOD.

#### 1. *What is the chief end of man?*

The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this *is* the whole *duty* of man. Eccl. 12:13.

For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. Rom. 14:8.

Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. 1 Cor. 10:31.

#### 2. *What, therefore, should be your constant aim and endeavor?*

That I do the will of God and inherit eternal life.

Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness. Matt. 6:33.

Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art also called. 1 Tim. 6:12.

#### 3. *How may we know God and our relation to him?*

By searching the Holy Scriptures.

Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me. John 5:39.

Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law. Ps. 119:18.

Thy word is truth. John 17:17.

And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus. 2 Tim. 3:15.

*4. Why is the Bible called the Holy Scriptures?*

Because it is a revelation of Divine truth, and a record of God's will.

*5. What things are chiefly contained in the Scriptures?*

The Holy Scriptures chiefly contain what man ought to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

*6. What, then, should we consider the Bible to be?*

The Word of God.

For the prophecy came not in the old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Peter 1:21.

Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth. 1 Cor. 2:13.

*7. How may we know that the Bible is the Word of God?*

God himself gave the Word; Jesus declared it to be the Word of God; the Bible



always speaks in the name of God ; and its power for good testifies to its divine origin.

And the tables *were* the work of God, and the writing *was* the writing of God, graven upon the tables. Ex. 32 : 16.

All scripture is given by the inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. 3 : 16.

The tree is known by *his* fruit. Matt. 12 : 33.

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## Lesson 2.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE AND OUR DUTY  
WITH REFERENCE TO THE HOLY  
SCRIPTURES.

8. *How is the Bible divided?*

Into the Old and the New Testament.

9. *How many books does the Old Testament contain?*

Thirty-nine.

10. *How are they classified?*

Into historical, poetical and prophetical books.

11. *How many books does the New Testament contain?*

Twenty-seven.

12. *How are they classified?*

Into historical, doctrinal and prophetical books.

*13. When was the Bible written?*

The Bible was written at different times by different writers, during a period of fifteen hundred years before Christ to about one hundred years after Christ.

*14. What marks the difference between the Old and the New Testament?*

In the Old Testament God spoke by the prophets; but in the New Testament He spoke unto us by His Son.

God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by *his* Son. Heb. 1: 1, 2.

*15. By whose help may we understand the Scriptures?*

By the help of the Holy Spirit who inspired the Scriptures.

But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know *them*, because they are spiritually discerned. 1 Cor. 2: 14.

But God hath revealed *them* unto us by his Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. 2: 10. Also John 16: 13.

*16. Is the Bible a sufficient rule of faith and practice?*

Yes; being the Word of God, it is our sufficient and only guide in matters of faith and obedience.

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Ps. 19:7.

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. 2 Tim. 3:16, 17.

*17. May all persons make use of the Holy Scriptures?*

All persons are not only permitted, but are also commanded and exhorted to read, hear, and understand the Holy Scriptures.

Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me. John 5:39.

These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so. Acts 17:11.

*18. What, then, is our duty, in reference to the Scriptures?*

That we earnestly study the Scriptures and faithfully follow their precepts.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed *thereto* according to thy word. Ps. 119:9.

Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and that seek him with the whole heart. Ps. 119:2.

But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth *therein*, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed. James 1:25.

19. *How does the Bible rank among books of to-day?*

It ranks first. It is read and studied more than any other book, and was never studied so much as now.

## SECTION I.

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### GOD AND HIS ATTRIBUTES.

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#### Lesson 3.

##### THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.

20. *Whence do we perceive and know the existence of God?*

From the works of God in creation, the conscience of man, and from the Holy Scriptures.

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Ps. 19: 1.

Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath showed *it* unto them. For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, *even* his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse. Rom. 1: 19, 20.

21. *What is God?*

The uncreated, eternal Spirit, and the Creator of all things.

God *is* a Spirit. John 4: 24.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the wor'd. even from everlasting to everlasting, thou *art* God. Ps. 90: 2.

Thou, *even* thou, *art* Lord alone: thou hast made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their host, the earth, and all *things* that *are* therein, the seas, and all that *is* therein, and thou preservest them all; and the host of heaven worshippeth thee. Neh.; 9:6.

*22. What is the nature of God?*

God is love.

He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love. 1 John 4:8.

And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. 1 John 4:16.

*23. Is there more than one God?*

There is but one true and living God.

Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord. Deut. 6:4.

I am the Lord, and there is none else; there is no God beside me. Isa. 45:5.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I *am* God, and *there* is none else. Isa. 45:22.

But to us there is but on God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him. 1 Cor. 8:6.

*24. How many persons are there in the Godhead?*

Three, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are One.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28:19.

For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one. 1 John 5:7.

25. *What is the meaning of the word attribute, in connection with, God?*

That which we consider to belong to God as a part of His nature.

26. *What does the Bible teach us concerning the principal attributes of God?*

That God is eternal, immutable, omnipresent, omniscient, all-wise, and omnipotent.

27. *What do we mean by the eternity of God?*

That He has lived always and will live forever.

Thy throne *is* established of old: thou *art* from everlasting. Ps. 93:2.

Doubtless thou *art* our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not: thou, O Lord, *art* our Father, our Redeemer; thy name *is* from everlasting. Isa. 63:16.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. Rev. 1:8.

28. *What do we mean by the immutability of God?*

That He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

But thou *art* the same, and thy years shall have no end. Ps. 102:27.

For I *am* the Lord, I change not. Mal. 3:6.

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. James 1: 17.

29. *What do we mean by God's omnipresence?*

That God is present everywhere.

Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou *art* there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou *art there*. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. Ps. 139: 7-10.

30. *What do we mean by God's omniscience?*

That God knows all things, even our thoughts.

O Lord, thou hast searched me, and known *me*. Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-rising, thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted *with* all my ways.

For *there is* not a word in my tongue, *but*, lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me. *Such* knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot *attain* unto it. Ps. 139: 1-6.

31. *What do we mean by God's omnipotence?*

That God is almighty and can do whatever He wills.



God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power *belongeth* unto God. Ps. 62: 11.

But our God *is* in the heavens: he hath done whatsoever he hath pleased. Ps. 115: 3.

Behold, I *am* the Lord, the God of all flesh: is there any thing too hard for me? Jer. 32: 27.

And Jesus, looking upon them, saith, With men *it is* impossible, but not with God: for with God all things are possible. Mark 10: 27.

And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Rev. 19: 6.

32. *What do we understand by the wisdom of God?*

That He knows and orders all things.

With him *is* wisdom and strength, he hath counsel and understanding. Job 12: 13.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. Ps. 104: 24.

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, *be* honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen. 1 Tim. 1: 17.

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## Lesson 4.

THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD (CONTINUED).

33. *What are some of the other attributes ascribed to God in the Scriptures?*

Truthfulness, Righteousness, Holiness, Goodness.

34. *What do we understand by the truthfulness of God?*

We understand His perfect veracity in all His communications to mankind.

God is not a man, that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent: hath he said, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good? Numbers 23: 19.

*He is* the Rock, his work *is* perfect; for all his ways *are* judgment: a God of truth, and without iniquity, just and right *is* he. Deut. 32: 4.

For the Lord *is* good; his mercy *is* everlasting; and his truth *endureth* to all generations. Ps. 100: 5.

That by two immutable things, in which *it was* impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us. Heb. 6: 18.

35. *What is the righteousness of God?*

It is that attribute whereby he deals justly with all His creatures.

Howbeit, thou art just in all that thou hast brought upon us; for thou hast done right, but we have done wickedly. Neh. 9: 33.

Justice and judgment *are* the habitation of thy throne: mercy and truth shall go before thy face. Ps. 89: 14.

The Lord *is* righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works. Ps. 145: 17.

Great and marvellous *are* thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true *are* thy ways, thou King of saints. Rev. 15: 3.

36. *In what does the Holiness of God consist?*

The holiness of God consists in His perfect moral purity.

Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool; for he is holy. Ps. 99:5.

The Lord our God is holy. Ps. 99:9.

And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory. Isa. 6:3.

*Thou art* of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity. Hab. 1:13.

37. *What do we understand by the goodness of God?*

We thereby designate His graciousness, His longsuffering. His faithfulness, His mercy, and His love.

Nevertheless for thy great mercies' sake thou didst not utterly consume them, nor forsake them; for thou *art* a gracious and merciful God. Neh. 9:31.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? Rom. 2:4.

Let us hold fast the profession of *our* faith without wavering; for he *is* faithful that promised. Heb. 10:23.

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us *our* sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. 1 John 1:9.

The Lord *is* longsuffering, and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression. Numbers 14:18.

O give thanks unto the Lord; for *he is* good: for his mercy *endureth* for ever. 1 Chron. 16:34.

38. *Whercin has God manifested His goodness towards mankind?*

In the creation, preservation and government of the world, but especially in the

great work of Redemption through our Lord Jesus Christ.

And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, *it was* very good. Gen. 1:31.

The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord. Ps. 33:5.

Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before thy face. Ps. 89:14.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16.

## SECTION II.

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### CREATION.

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#### Lesson 5.

ON THE CREATION OF THE WORLD AND OF  
MAN.

39. *What is meant by creation?*

The act of bringing this world into existence.

40. *Who created the heaven and the earth?*

The triune God.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. 1 : 1.

41. *What do we mean by the term heaven and earth?*

All created things.

For by him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether *they be* thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by him, and for him. Col. 1 : 16.

42. *In which chapters of the Bible do you find the account of the creation?*

In the first two chapters.

43. *In how many days did God make heaven and earth?*

In six days.

44. *How did God regard the world He had made?*

And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, *it was very good.* Gen. 1:31.

45. *If God is the Creator of all things, is He then also your Creator?*

Yes; He is the Father of all spirits.

Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected *us*, and we gave *them* reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? Heb. 12:9.

And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts 17:26.

46. *For what purpose has God created the world?*

For His own glory and the happiness of His creatures.

For of him, and through him, and to him, *are* all things: to whom be glory forever. Rom. 11:36.

47. *Has God left the world He created to itself?*

No.

The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom ruleth over all. Ps. 103:19.

48. *What lesson should we learn from this truth?*

That it is for our highest good to fear God and keep His commandments. Ps. 37: 5; Ps. 119: 1, 2.

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### Lesson 6.

#### THE ORIGINAL STATE OF MAN AND HIS CREATION.

49. *How did God create man?*

With an earthly body and a rational soul.

50. *Of what did God make man's body?*

Of the dust of the ground.

And the Lord God formed man *of* the dust of the ground. Gen. 2: 7.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. 3: 23.

51. *How did God make man's soul?*

God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul Gen. 2: 7.

The burden of the word of the Lord for Israel, saith the Lord, which stretcheth forth the heavens, and layeth the foundation of the earth and formeth the spirit of man within him. Zech. 12: 1.

And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul. 1 Cor. 15: 45.

52. *How, then, do soul and body differ?*

The body is material and mortal; the soul is spiritual and immortal.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. 12:7.

And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul. Matt. 10:28.

53. *Why is man the crowning glory of creation?*

Because man is created in the image of God.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. Gen. 1:26.

So God created man in his *own* image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them. Gen. 1:27.

54. *In what did this image consist?*

In righteousness and true holiness.

And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Eph. 4:24.

And have put on the new *man*, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him. Col. 3:10.

55. *What power was given to man at the creation?*

He was given dominion over every living thing.

And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. Gen. 1:26.

Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all *things* under his feet: All sheep and oxen, yea, and the



beasts of the field; The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, *and whatsoever* passeth through the paths of the seas. Ps. 8:6-8.

Thou madest him a little lower than the angels: thou crownedst him with glory and honour, and didst set him over the works of thy hands: Thou hast put all things in subjection under his feet. Heb. 2:7, 8.

*56. Where was the dwelling place of our first parents, Adam and Eve?*

In the garden of Eden.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. Gen. 2:8.

*57. What special privilege did they enjoy in this place?*

They had communion with God.

And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day. Gen. 3:8.

## SECTION III.

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### MAN'S FALL AND SINFUL STATE.

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#### Lesson 7.

THE DISOBEDIENCE OF OUR FIRST PARENTS  
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES UPON  
THEMSELVES.

58. *Did our first parents continue in their holy and happy estate?*

No; they disobeyed God and fell into misery.

59. *What special command had God given them?*

Not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it. Gen. 2: 16, 17.

60. *By whom were our first parents tempted to disobey God?*

By Satan, in the form of a serpent.

And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened,

and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil  
And when the woman saw that the tree *was* good  
for food, and that it *was* pleasant to the eyes,  
and a tree to be desired to make *one* wise, she  
took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave  
also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.  
Gen. 3: 4-6.

And the Lord God said unto the woman, What  
*is* this *that* thou hast done? And the woman  
said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.  
Gen. 3: 12.

And the great dragon was cast out, that old  
serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which de-  
ceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into  
the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.  
Rev. 12: 9.

*61. What does the Bible teach concern-  
ing Satan?*

That he and his followers rebelled against  
God and were condemned to everlasting  
judgment.

And the angels which kept not their first estate,  
but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in  
everlasting chains, under darkness, unto the judg-  
ment of the great day. Jude 6.

Then shall he say also unto them on the left  
hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting  
fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. Matt.  
25: 41.

*62. What were the immediate conse-  
quences of the disobedience of our first  
parents?*

They forfeited their communion with  
God, and were driven from the garden.

And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day; and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden. Gen. 3:8.

So he (the Lord God), drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life. Gen. 3:24.

*63. What other evil did their disobedience bring upon them?*

They became subject to sorrow, pain, and death.

Of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Gen. 2:17.

Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception: in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire *shall be* to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. 3:16.

And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Gen. 3:17.

*64. By what term is disobedience to God's commands known in the Scriptures?*  
Sin.

Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world. Rom. 5:12.

*65. What is sin?*

All unrighteousness is sin. 1 John 5:17.

Sin is the transgression of the law. 1 John 3:4.

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## Lesson 8.

### THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISOBEDIENCE OF OUR FIRST PARENTS UPON THEIR OFFSPRING.

66. *What is the wages of sin?*

Death.

In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Gen. 2:17.

For the wages of sin is death. Rom. 6:23.

67. *What is death?*

Physical death is a separation of soul and body. Spiritual death is a separation between God and the soul. Eternal death is a separation between God and man forever.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. 12:7.

We are confident, *I say*, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord. 2 Cor. 5:8.

But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid *his* face from you, that he will not hear. Isa. 59:2.

And you *hath he quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. 2:1.

And these shall go away into everlasting punishment. Matt. 25:46.

And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. Matt. 25:30.

But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death. Rev. 21: 8.

68. *Were the consequences of the sin of our first parents confined to them alone?*

No; sin and death were transmitted by them upon all their descendants.

Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned. Rom. 5: 12.

Therefore as by the offense of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation. Rom. 5: 18.

69. *Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate into which mankind came through the disobedience of our first parents?*

It consists in the want of the original righteousness in which man was created, and in the corruption of our nature by which we are inclined to evil, commonly called original sin.

And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat a son in his own likeness, after his image. Gen. 5: 3.

For the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. Gen. 8: 21.

That which is born of the flesh is flesh. John 3: 6.

Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind; and were by

nature the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. 2: 3.

Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. Rom. 8: 7, 8.

*70. Can we deliver ourselves from sin and its consequences?*

No; we can neither escape the guilt, nor be delivered from the power and corruption of sin by our own efforts or by any human help.

O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? Rom. 7: 24.

Put not your trust in princes, *nor* in the son of man, in whom *there is* no help. Ps. 146: 3.

And what will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation *which* shall come from far? Isa. 10: 3.

Woe to them that go down to Egypt for help; and stay on horses, and trust in chariots, because *they are* many; and in horsemen, because they are very strong. Isa. 31: 1.

*71. Is there, then, no hope of deliverance?*

Yes; what is impossible with men is possible with God.

But Jesus beheld *them*, and said unto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. Matt. 19: 26.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help *cometh* from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. Ps. 121: 1, 2.

72. *What provision has God made for the deliverance of mankind?*

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. *John 3:16.*



## SECTION IV.

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### OUR REDEMPTION THROUGH CHRIST.

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#### Lesson 9.

##### THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

73. *Who is your Redeemer?*

The Lord Jesus Christ.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. Luke 2: 10, 11.

Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved. Acts 4: 12.

74. *What is the meaning of the word Jesus?*

Redeemer or Saviour; it is the personal name of our Lord.

And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name JESUS; for he shall save his people from their sins. Math. 1: 21.

75. *What does the word Christ signify?*

The anointed Messiah; it is the official name of our Lord.

He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. John 1:41.

And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots:

And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord. Isa. 11:1, 2.

### *76. Why is He called Lord?*

Not only because He is Lord with the Father and with the Holy Spirit from eternity, but because He, being our Mediator, is become our Lord and Christ.

Let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both Lord and Christ. Acts 2:36.

### *77. What do we believe concerning the Person of Christ?*

That He is truly God and truly man in the same person.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth. John 1:1, 14.

### *78. What do the Scriptures teach concerning the human nature of Christ?*

That He was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the virgin Mary; that He was found in the form of a man; was crucified, dead, and buried.

And the angel answered and said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke 1:35.

And she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. Luke 2:7.

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man. Luke 2:52.

Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil. Heb. 2:14.

And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; and having said thus, he gave up the ghost. Luke 23:46.

And he took it down, and wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulchre that was hewn in stone, wherein never man before was laid. Luke 23:53.

79. *Where was Jesus, our Lord and Saviour, born?*

At Bethlehem, in the land of Judea.

But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, *though* thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me *that is* to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth *have been* from of old, from everlasting. Micah. 5:2.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger. Luke 2:15, 16.

80. *Who first announced His birth.*  
The angel of God.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. Luke 2:9-11.

81. *By what rite did he receive His name?*

In accordance with the law of Moses, He was circumcised the eighth day, and was named Jesus.

And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called JESUS, which was so named of the angel. Luke 2:21.

82. *What do the Evangelists relate concerning the childhood of Jesus?*

That He was obedient to His parents, and found great delight in the service of God.

And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions.

And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers. Luke 2:46, 47.

And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?

And they understood not the saying which he spake unto them.

And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them: but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart. Luke 2: 49-51.

83. *What lesson does this teach us?*

It teaches that our Lord consecrated the age of childhood to God, and so left to all young people a pattern of obedience and piety.

84. *By whom was Christ baptized?*

By John the Baptist.

And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. Mark 1: 9.

85. *What special occurrence took place at His baptism?*

The Holy Spirit descended upon Him in the form of a dove, and a voice from heaven declared Him to be the Son of God.

And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon him:

And there came a voice from heaven, *saying*, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Mark 1: 10, 11.

Matt. 3: 16, 17. Luke 3: 21, 22.

86. *Wherein did Christ differ, in His human nature, from other men?*

He was without sin.

For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as *we are*, yet without sin. Heb. 4: 15.

Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. 1 Peter 2:22.

He was manifested to take away our sins; and in him is no sin. 1 John 3:5.

87. *What followed immediately after Christ's baptism?*

He was led into the wilderness by the Spirit, where He fasted forty days and forty nights, and was severely tempted by the devil.

Matt. 4:3-11. Luke 4:2-13.

88. *With what weapon did Christ overcome His adversary?*

By the Word of God.

Matt. 4:4, 7, 10.

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## Lesson 10.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST (Continued).

89. *What are the principal scriptural proofs for the Divinity of Christ?*

a. The Scriptures give Him Divine titles. He is called God.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. John 1:1.

And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God. John 20:28.

Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Titus 2:13.

Whose *are* the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ *came*, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen. Rom. 9:5.

Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which, being interpreted, is, God with us. Matt. 1:23.

And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true; and we are in him that is true, *even* in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life. 1 John 5:20.

*b.* The Scriptures ascribe unto Him Divine attributes.

Eternity. John 8:58. Col. 1:17. 1 John 5:20. Rev. 22:13.

Immutability. Heb. 13:8.

Omnipotence. Rev. 1:8. Matt. 28:18.

Omniscience. John 21:17. Rev. 2:23.

Omnipresence. Matt. 18:20. Matt. 28:19.

*c.* The Scriptures ascribe unto Him Divine works.

Creation. John 1:3. Col. 1:16. Heb. 1:10.

Preservation. Heb. 1:3. Col. 1:17.

The Resurrection. John 5:21. John 5:28, 29. John 11:43, 44. Luke 7:14, 15.

Judgment. 2 Cor. 5:10. Matt. 19:28.

*d.* The Scriptures ascribe unto Him Divine worship.

Luke 24:52. Acts 9:14. 1 Cor. 1:2. 2 Cor. 3:18. Rev. 1:5, 6. Rev. 7:9, 10. Heb. 1:6.

*90. What comfort and assurance is there for us in the doctrine of our Lord's humanity?*

That, having Himself suffered and having been subject to temptation, as our Representative and Advocate with God, He is

become a compassionate Helper of all who come unto God by Him.

For it became him, for whom *are* all things, and by whom *are* all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings. Heb. 2:10.

Though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered;

And being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him. Heb. 5:9, 10.

Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people. For in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. 2:17, 18.

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Heb. 7:25.

*91. What comfort and assurance is there for us in the doctrine of our Lord's Divinity?*

The Almighty Creator of all things being also the Author of our salvation, we have the assurance that He is able to deliver us.

For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.

And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. 2:9, 10.

But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption:

That, according as it is written, He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. 1 Cor. 1:30, 31.



But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. 1 John 1:7.

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## Lesson II.

### THE OFFICES OF CHRIST.

92. *What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?*

He is our Prophet, Priest, and King.

The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken. Deut. 18:15.

A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you.

And it shall come to pass, *that* every soul, which will not hear that Prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people. Acts 3:22, 23.

For such an High Priest became us, *who is* holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens. Heb. 7:26.

(Tell ye the daughter of Sion, Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, Meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass.) Matt. 21:5.

93. *How does Christ execute the office of Prophet?*

By revealing unto us the will of God concerning our salvation.

No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared *him*. John 1:18.

Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth; but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you. John 15:15.

*94. How does Christ continue His prophetic office?*

By the Word of God, the ministry of the Gospel, and the work of the Holy Spirit.

But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name. John 20:21.

He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me; and he that despiseth me despiseth him that sent me. Luke 10:16.

Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech *you* by us: we pray *you* in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. 5:20.

But the Comforter, *which* is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. John 14:26.

Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, *that* shall he speak: and he will show you things to come.

He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show *it* to you. John 16:13, 14.

*95. How does Christ execute the office of Priest?*

By having offered Himself as a Sacrifice to reconcile us to God, by making continual

intercession for us, and by dispensing to us the blessings of God.

For then must he often have suffered since the foundation of the world: but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. Heb. 9:26.

And he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for *the sins* of the whole world. 1 John 2:2.

For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified. Heb. 9:26.

And that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby. Eph. 2:16.

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Heb. 7:25.

Seeing then that we have a great High Priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast *our* profession. Heb. 4:14.

Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto *his* brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful High Priest in things *pertaining* to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. 2:17, 18.

96. *How does Christ execute the office of King?*

By being exalted to the right hand of God, as Lord of lords and King of kings, He reigns over all; and, by subduing all things unto Himself, He is the Head of the Church in heaven and on earth.

Say among the heathen *that* the Lord reigneth: the world also shall be established that it shall not be moved: he shall judge the people righteously. Ps. 96: 10.

For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. 1 Cor. 15: 25.

These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings: and they that are with him *are* called, and chosen, and faithful. Rev. 17: 14.

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## Lesson 12.

### THE PUBLIC MINISTRY OF OUR LORD.

97. *At what age did our Lord commence His public ministry?*

He began His public ministry at the age of thirty years, and continued about three years.

98. *What was the subject of His preaching?*

The Gospel of the Kingdom of God.

Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God. Mark 1: 12.

99. *What was the style of His preaching?*

He preached with great force and power.

For he taught them as *one* having authority, and not as the scribes. Matt. 7: 29.

Then came the officers to the chief priests and Pharisees; and they said unto them, Why have ye not brought him?

The officers answered, Never man spake like this man. John 7:45, 46.

*100. With whom did He mostly associate during His ministry?*

With the common people, addressing His sermons to publicans and sinners.

And the common people heard him gladly. Mark 12:37.

And it came to pass, as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Matt. 7:10.

The Son of man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But Wisdom is justified of her children. Matt. 11:19.

*101. How was He received by His own people?*

His own received Him not; He was despised and rejected.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not. John 1:11.

He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were *our* faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not. Isa. 53:4.

*102. What is this self-abasement of our Lord usually called?*

His humiliation.

103. *Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?*

Christ's humiliation consisted in laying aside His glory; in His humble, human birth; in being made under the law; in bearing reproach and shame; and in the cursed death upon the cross.

And she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. Luke 2:7.

And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, *Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?* that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? Matt. 27:46.

He made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Phil. 2:7, 8.

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### Lesson 13.

THE SUFFERING AND DEATH OF OUR LORD.

104. *In what place did the sufferings of our Lord begin?*

In the garden of Gethsemane.

Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder. And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy. Then saith he unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death. Matt. 26:36, 37, 38

See also Luke 22:44.

*105. In what manner did Christ endure His suffering?*

With great patience and meekness, and with perfect resignation to the will of His Father.

He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb so he openeth not his mouth. Isa. 53:7.

And he went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt. Matt. 26:39.

*106. Why did Christ thus suffer and die?*

He suffered in our stead; the chastisement of our sins having been placed upon Him.

He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him. Isa. 53:5.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. Isa. 53:6.

For Christ also hath once suffered for sins the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit. 1 Peter 3:18.

*107. What are the effects of the sufferings and death of our Lord?*

That the justification of life has come upon all men, and that grace and salvation may be offered to all.

Therefore, as by the offense of one *judgment came* upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one *the free gift came* upon all men unto justification of life. Rom. 5:18.

Thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day: and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations. Luke 24:46, 47.

*108. What lessons should we learn from Christ's sufferings and death?*

We should learn how exceeding sinful sin is, and how great His love is toward us.

He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all. Rom. 8:32.

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believed in him should not perish. John 3:16.

*109. To what should the sufferings of the Redeemer move us?*

The sufferings of Christ should move us to live not unto sin, but unto Him who died for us, and has redeemed us with His own blood.

Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. 6:11, 12.

Ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's. 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.

*110. By whom was our Lord buried after He laid down His life?*



His body was laid in a new sepulchre belonging to Joseph of Arimathea.

Luke 23: 50-53. Mark 15: 43-46. John 19: 38-42.

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## Lesson 14.

### THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION OF OUR LORD.

*III. How long was Jesus in the grave?*

He arose from the dead on the morning of the third day.

For he taught his disciples, and said unto them, The Son of man is delivered into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day. Mark 9: 31.

Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen. Luke 24: 5, 6.

*II2. What bearing has Christ's resurrection on our Faith?*

His resurrection confirms and justifies our Faith in His sacrificial death.

Who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification. Rom. 4: 25.

And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. 1 Cor. 15: 14.

*II3. Of what further import is the resurrection of our Lord?*

The resurrection of our Lord is the ground of our resurrection from the death of sin unto a life of righteousness, and also the cause and pattern of the resurrection of our own bodies.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. 1 Peter 1:3.

And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. But now<sup>1</sup> is Christ risen from the dead, *and* become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man *came* death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. 1 Cor. 15:17, 18, 20, 21.

*114. Did Christ personally appear to His disciples after the resurrection?*

Christ appeared to His disciples eleven times after His resurrection.

For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures; and that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve; after that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. After that he was seen of James; then of all the apostles. And last of all he was seen of me also. 1 Cor. 15:3-8.

(See also the account of the resurrection of our Lord in the four Gospels.)

*115. What important event occurred forty days after the resurrection of our Lord?*

Christ ascended to heaven and sat down at the right hand of God.

So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. Mark 16:19.

And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands, and blessed them. And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven. Luke 24:50, 51.

*116. What is meant by the right hand of God?*

The right hand of God signifies the eternal and infinite majesty and glory of the Most High, whereby He accomplishes, creates, rules, and fulfills all things.

Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven. Matt. 26:64.

All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Matt. 28:18.

God hath raised Christ from the dead, and set *him* at his own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come; and hath put all *things* under his feet, and gave him *to be* the head over all *things* to the church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all. Eph. 1:20-23.

*117. Christ having ascended into heaven, is He therefore now separated from His people?*

By no means ; but on the contrary He continues His spiritual presence with them even unto the end of the world.

Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Matt. 28 : 20.

If a man love me, he will keep my words ; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. John 14 : 23.

To whom God would make known what *is* the riches of the glory of this mystery among the Gentiles ; which is Christ in you, the hope of glory. Col. 1 : 27.

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## Lesson 15.

### THE RESULTS OF CHRIST'S WORK ON EARTH.

118. *What has Christ accomplished by His humiliation and death?*

He has accomplished reconciliation between God and man ; so that the law remains holy, and God can pardon sin.

God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them. 2 Cor. 5 : 19.

He hath made him *to be* sin for us, who knew no sin ; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. 2 Cor. 5 : 21.

119. *What more has Christ accomplished by his sufferings and death?*

Our redemption from the power of the devil and the fear of death.

Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same; that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage. Heb. 2: 14, 15.

*120. What relation does Christ sustain to His people since His resurrection and ascension to heaven?*

Christ by His resurrection and ascension has become our Saviour, and Intercessor with the Father.

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Heb. 7: 25.

If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. 1 John 2: 1.

*121. What personal blessings may now come to us in consequence of Christ's great work of reconciliation and redemption?*

The personal blessings of pardon, peace, life, holiness, and preservation unto everlasting life.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Eph. 1: 7.

But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. 1 Cor. 1: 30.

*122. Who is included in this great plan of redemption accomplished by our Lord?*

In the redemption, accomplished by Christ, are included all men, at all places, and at all times.

He is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for *the sins of* the whole world. 1 John 2:2.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved. John 3:16, 17.

Who gave himself a ransom for all. 1 Tim. 2:6.

But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man. Heb. 2:9.

*123. How are we made partakers of the reconciliation and redemption effected by our Lord?*

Through the grace wrought in us by the Holy Spirit.

## SECTION V.

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### THE HOLY SPIRIT.

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#### Lesson 16.

##### THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

124. *What do the Scriptures teach concerning the Holy Spirit?*

The Scriptures teach that the Holy Spirit is the third person in the holy Trinity; and that He is equal in glory and majesty with the Father and the Son.

But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, *even* the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me. John 15:26.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28:19.

125. *What do the Scriptures teach concerning the Divinity of the Holy Spirit?*

The Scriptures not only teach that He is co-equal with the Father and with the Son, but also explicitly teach that He is truly God.

a. He is called God. Acts 5:3, 4.

b. Divine attributes are ascribed to Him.

Omnipresence. 1 Cor. 12:13. Ps. 139:7-13.  
2 Cor. 13:14. 1 Cor. 3:16.

Omniscience. 1 Cor. 2:10, 11.

Omnipotence. Luke 1:35. Rom. 8:11.

c. Divine works are ascribed unto Him.

Creation. Gen. 1:2. Job 26:13. Ps. 104:30.

Power to work miracles. Matt. 12:28. 1 Cor. 12:9-11.

Regeneration. John 3:6. Titus 3:5. Rom. 8:11.

*126. What is the general work of the Holy Spirit in connection with the redemption of mankind?*

The Holy Spirit reproves men of sin, and awakens them to repentance, and carries on the work of Divine grace within them to completion.

Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you. And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. John 16:7, 8.

He that believeth on me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet *given*; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.) John 7:38, 39.

*127. What does the Holy Spirit especially accomplish in those who believe in Christ?*

Those who believe in Christ are born again: made the sons of God, and washed from their sins.



But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, *even* to them that believe on his Name. John 1:12.

That which is born of the Spirit is spirit. John 3:6.

And such were some of you: but ye are washed but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God. 1 Cor. 6:11.

But according to his mercy he saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Titus 3:5.

*128. Does the Holy Spirit bear special testimony to His work of renewing us?*

He does. The Holy Spirit bears witness with our spirits, that we are children of God.

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. Rom. 8:16.

And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father. Gal. 4:6.

He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself. 1 John 5:10.

*129. Is the Holy Spirit also our Sanctifier?*

Yes; the Holy Spirit applies to our hearts the grace, purchased for us by the sacrificial death of our Lord in all its Divine fullness.

That I should be the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles, ministering the gospel of God, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be acceptable, being sanctified by the Holy Ghost. Rom. 15:16.

But we are bound to give thanks always to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thess. 2:13.

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## Lesson 17.

### THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. (Continued).

*130. Does the Holy Spirit aid us in prayer?*

Yes; for without His help we cannot pray acceptably.

Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered: Rom. 8:26.

*131. How may the Holy Spirit be grieved?*

By hardening our hearts against His gracious influence, and by refusing to submit to His call, we may grieve the Spirit to our hurt.

Grieve not the holy Spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. Eph. 4:30.

Wherefore, as the Holy Ghost saith, Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, as in the provocation, in the day of temptation in the wilderness. Heb. 3:7, 8.

See also Rom. 2:4, 5.

*132 Are we now living in the dispensation of the Spirit?*

Yes; since the day of Pentecost, when the promise by Joel was fulfilled, the Comforter has been in the Church and will remain to the end of time.

See John 7:38, 39. Acts 2:1-4. Acts 2:33. Acts 11:16, 17.

*133. May all receive the gift of the Holy Spirit?*

The gift of the Holy Spirit is promised to all believers.

But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet *given*; because that Jesus was not yet glorified. John 7:39.

If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall *your* heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him. Luke 11:13.

*134. Does the Holy Spirit also call and qualify the ministers of the Gospel?*

Yes; it is the special office of the Holy Spirit to call and qualify men to preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts 13:2.

Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers. Acts 20:28.

And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you; but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high. Luke 24: 49.

*135. Does the Holy Spirit, through the Word, offer salvation to all?*

All men are included in the gracious provision and offer of salvation.

Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. Mark 16: 15.

And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come. Matt. 24: 14.

## SECTION VI.

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### SALVATION AND ITS CONDITIONS.

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#### Lesson 18.

##### THE CONDITIONS OF SALVATION.

136. *If Christ has made atonement for all, will all be saved?*

No; only those who believe on the Son of God and those who die in infancy will be saved.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. Mark 10:14.

He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him. John 3:36.

Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke 13:3.

Except your righteousness shall exceed *the righteousness* of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matt. 5:20.

And to you who are troubled rest with us, when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power. 2 Thess. 1:7-9.

These shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal. Matt. 25:46.

*137. What are the conditions upon which salvation is offered to all?*

The conditions of salvation are repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord. Acts 3:19.

But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent. Acts 17:30.

The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel. Mark 1:15.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts 20:21.

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God. Eph. 2:8.

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Acts 16:31.

*138. What is repentance?*

Repentance includes conviction of sin, confession of sin, sorrow on account of, and hatred of sin: so that we forsake sin and turn to God.

Mine iniquities are gone over mine head: as an heavy burden they are too heavy for me. Ps. 38:4.

I acknowledge my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid, I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Ps. 32:5.

I am weary with my groaning; all the night make I my bed to swim; I water my couch with my tears. Ps. 6:6.

For I will declare mine iniquity; I will be sorry for my sin. Ps. 38:18.

For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of: but the sorrow of the world worketh death. 2 Cor. 7:10.

*139. What are the first fruits of repentance?*

The first fruits of repentance are that we forsake sin and turn unto God.

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him. Isa. 55:7.

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse *your* hands, ye sinners; and purify *your* hearts, ye double minded. Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep; let your laughter be turned to mourning, and *your* joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up. James 4:8-10.

But showed first unto them of Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and *then* to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance. Acts 26:20.

*140. Can we repent of ourselves?*

No; the goodness of God leads us to repentance; if left to ourselves we would live on unconcerned and die in our sins.

Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities. Acts 3:26.

The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree. Him hath God exalted with his right hand *to be* a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins. Acts 5:30, 31.

When they heard these things, they held their peace, and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. Acts 11:18.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long-suffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance? Rom. 2:4.

*141. What is true faith in the Lord Jesus Christ?*

True faith in the Lord Jesus Christ is the act of receiving, and trusting in Him alone for salvation.

But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, *even* to them that believe on his name. John 1:12.

For therefore we both labor and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, especially of those that believe. 1 Tim. 4:10.

That we should be to the praise of his glory, who first trusted in Christ. In whom ye also *trusted*, after that ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation: in whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise. Eph. 1:12, 13.

*142. What more is included in saving Faith?*

It also includes a knowledge of our acceptance by God through Christ, and a surrender of ourselves to His service.



Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. 11:1.

Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God. John 6:68, 69.

He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself. 1 John 5:10.

And *that* he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again. 2 Cor. 5:15.

For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's. 1 Cor. 6:20.

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## Lesson 19.

### SALVATION IN JESUS CHRIST.

143. *What fruit does true faith produce?*

Justification, Regeneration, and Sanctification.

144. *What is justification?*

Justification is an act of God's free grace by which He pardons all our sins and absolves us from guilt and punishment, for Christ's sake.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Eph. 1:7.

For he hath made him *to be* sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. 2 Cor. 5:21.

Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Rom. 3:24.

145. *What special blessing accompanies justification?*

Peace with God, and joy in the Holy Spirit.

Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ: By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Rom. 5: 1, 2.

146. *What is regeneration?*

Regeneration is a spiritual resurrection from the death of sin, by which we are made partakers of the Divine nature, and adopted into the family of God.

Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ, (by grace are ye saved;) and hath raised *us* up together, and made *us* sit together in heavenly *places* in Christ Jesus. Eph. 2:5, 6.

Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of his will. Eph. 1:5.

But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Titus 3:4, 5.

147. *What more is included in regeneration?*

In regeneration we are delivered from the power of sin, so that it has no more dominion over us; and a desire is created within us to walk in the way of God's commandments.

For sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under the law, but under grace. Rom. 6:14.

Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. 6:11, 12.

For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world *even* our faith. 1 John 5:4.

A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do *them*. Eze. 36:26, 27.

*148. Is anything more included in regeneration?*

Yes; the new born child of God is also cleansed from the pollution and filth of sin, and is transformed into the image of God.

Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you. John 15:3.

And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God. 1 Cor. 6:11.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Titus 3:5.

And have put on the new *man*, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him. Col. 3:10.

*149. Is this work of the Holy Spirit accompanied by any special witness to us?*

Yes; the Holy Spirit witnesses to us that we have become the children of God.

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. Rom. 8:16.

Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God. 1 Cor. 2:12.

And God, which knoweth the hearts, bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as *he* did unto us. Acts 15:8.

And hereby we know that he abideth in us, by the Spirit which he hath given us. 1 John 3:24.

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## Lesson 20.

### SALVATION IN JESUS CHRIST.

(Continued.)

#### 150. *What is sanctification?*

Sanctification is that act of God's grace by which we are delivered from all sin; that is, from all affections and desires for evil.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and the spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. 2 Cor. 7:1.

The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. \* \* \*. If we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us *our* sins, AND TO CLEANSE US FROM ALL UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. 1 John 1:7, 9.

And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure. 1 John 3:3.

That he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish. Eph. 5:27.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people. Titus 2:14.

*151. Are we entirely sanctified in regeneration?*

No; we are subsequently entirely sanctified upon the condition of an upright course of life, of an entire consecration to God, and of an unconditional faith in the promises of God.

If we walk in the light as he is in the light we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. 1 John 1:7.

And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and *I pray God* your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thess. 5:23.

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, *which is* your reasonable service. Rom. 12:1.

But we are bound to give thanks always to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thess. 2:13.

That they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me. Acts 26:18.

*152. May every believer be entirely sanctified in this life?*

Yes; God commands, Be ye holy; and it is the will of God that we should walk before Him in love, and be conformed to His image. "

For this is the will of God, *even* your sanctification. 1 Thess. 4:3.

But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; because it is written, Be ye holy; for I am holy. 1 Peter 1:15, 16.

According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love. Eph. 1:4.

And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and *I pray God* your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Faithful is he that calleth you who also will do it. 2 Thess. 5:23, 24.

*153. Is an entirely sanctified person still subject to temptation?*

An entirely sanctified person has the world, the flesh, and the devil under his feet; but he must always watch and pray lest he fall into temptation.

Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. 1 Cor. 10:12.

But the end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer. 1 Peter 4:7.

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints Eph. 6:18.

*154. How does the grace of sanctification manifest itself, and how is this state maintained?*

By a Christlike, loving, gentle spirit, and by a complete resignation to, and fulfillment of, the will of God.

But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law. Gal 5:22, 23.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world. Titus 2:11, 12.

## SECTION VII.

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### THE CHURCH AND THE MEANS OF GRACE.

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#### Lesson 21.

##### THE CHURCH AND THE MINISTRY.

155. *Who is the Founder of the Christian Church?*

Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Upon this rock I will build my church. Matt. 16: 18.

The church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood. Acts 20: 28.

156. *Through whose instrumentality was the Church established?*

By the Holy Spirit, through the apostles, whom Christ had chosen and given this authority.

Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added *unto them* about three thousand souls. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. Acts 2: 41, 42.

And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner *stone*;

In whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord:



In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. Eph. 2: 20-22.

*157. Who constitutes the Christian Church?*

In its broadest sense the Church of Christ consists of all who have been baptized in His Name. In a narrower sense it consists of those only who are united to Christ by a living faith, and of children.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28: 19.

Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.

And they continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. Acts 2: 41, 42.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. Mark 10: 14.

*158. What is the Mission of the Church?*

To bring the Gospel of Christ to all nations, and to build up its own members in holiness.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. Matt. 28: 19, 20.

And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of

the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Eph. 4:11-13.

159. *How is this Mission to be accomplished?*

By the right use of the means of grace.

160. *What are the principal means of grace?*

The Word of God, the Sacraments, and Prayer.

161. *Who are authorized to preach the Gospel?*

Those who have been called to the work of the ministry by the Holy Spirit, and separated to their calling by the Church.

Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood. Acts 20:28.

No man taketh this honor upon himself, but he that is called of God as *was* Aaron. Heb. 5:4.

As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid *their* hands on them they sent *them* away. Acts 13:2, 3.

162. *Does the ministry of to-day possess the same authority and power that was conferred on the Apostles by Christ?*

No; Christ especially authorized His Apostles to organize the Christian Church, and to establish it in faith and practice, and therefore clothed them with extraordinary power.

And when he had called unto *him* his twelve disciples, he gave them power *against* unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease. Matt. 10:1.

And when he had said this, he breathed on *them*, and saith unto them, Receive the Holy Ghost: Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; *and* whosoever *sins* ye retain, they are retained. John 20:22, 23.

163. *Is there any evidence in the Scriptures that the extraordinary power over unclean spirits and the healing of diseases was transferred by the Apostles to their successors in the Christian ministry?*

There is not.

164. *How ought we to esteem the ministers of the Gospel?*

We ought esteem them highly as the ambassadors of Christ, as well as for the sake of their work.

Let a man so account of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God. 1 Cor. 4:1.

And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. 1 Thess. 5:12, 13.

*165. What other duties should we observe towards faithful ministers?*

As servants of God, we should obey them, pray for them, and support them according to our ability.

Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that is unprofitable for you. Pray for us. Heb. 13: 17, 18.

If we have sown unto you spiritual things, *is it* a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things? 1 Cor. 9: 11.

Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel. 1 Cor. 9: 14.

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## Lesson 22.

### THE SACRAMENTS—BAPTISM.

*166. What is a Sacrament?*

A Sacrament is a holy ordinance instituted by Christ as an outward sign of an inward spiritual grace.

*167. How many Sacraments has Christ ordained in His Church?*

Two: Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

*168. When and how did Christ institute the ordinance of Baptism?*

After His resurrection and just previous to his ascension, when He gave His disciples the command to go, and teach all nations,

baptizing them in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28: 19.

*169. What is the outward or visible sign in Baptism?*

The application of water in the name of the triune God.

*170. What is the inward grace signified in Baptism?*

Death to sin, and a new birth into righteousness.

Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2: 38.

Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. Rom. 6: 3, 4.

*171. Are we saved through the rite of Baptism?*

No; Baptism is indeed a blessed means of grace; but no person is saved except he be renewed by the Holy Spirit.

Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. . . . Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. John 3: 3, 5.

For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision avail-eth anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature. Gal. 6: 15.

*172. What advantages then are secured to us by Baptism?*

By our baptism we are received by the Church into her visible organic union, and are regarded as belonging to her fold, and as objects of her solicitude and pastoral care, and are entitled to all the blessings of the new covenant.

*173. What obligations have parents and the Church assumed by the rite of Baptism?*

The parents and the Church have thereby especially taken upon themselves the duty of imparting Christian training and instruction, and of leading the baptized into a living faith in Christ and into a godly life.

*174. What appointment in the Old Testament was typical of Baptism?*

The circumcision.

*175. To whom is Baptism to be administered?*

To children and adult believers.

See Matt. 28:19 Acts 2:38, 39. Gen. 17:7. Luke 18:16. Acts 16:14, 15.

*176. What obligations do we take upon ourselves in Baptism?*

That we believe in the doctrines of Christianity, that we renounce all sin, and that we will obey God's commandments.

## Lesson 23.

### THE LORD'S SUPPER.

*177. When did our Lord institute the Holy Supper?*

On the night in which He was betrayed; and after He had eaten, for the last time, the passover with His disciples.

*178. In what manner and with what words did the Lord institute the holy communion?*

The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread; and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also *he took* the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. I Cor. 11:23-25.

*179. For what purpose was the Lord's Supper instituted?*

For the continued remembrance of the death of our Lord, and for the blessings we receive through the sacrifice of Himself for us. I Cor. 11:23-25.

*180. What is the outward sign of our Lord's Supper?*

Bread and Wine received according to Christ's command.

181. *What is the inward grace of this Sacrament?*

Such as worthily receive the same partake of the body and blood of Christ; not in a bodily, but in a spiritual manner.

The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? 1 Cor. 10:16.

182. *What more is implied in the Holy Communion?*

It is a mysterious representation of our redemption through Christ, and a token of love and union among believers.

He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him. John 6:56.

For we *being* many are one bread, *and* one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread. 1 Cor. 10:17.

183. *What is required so as to partake worthily of the Lord's Supper?*

That we examine ourselves as to our faith, our love, and our obedience; and thus learn properly to discern the Lord's body.

But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of *that* bread, and drink of *that* cup. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body. 1 Cor. 11:28, 29.

Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened *bread* of sincerity and truth. 1 Cor. 5:8.



184. *Should all Christians regularly partake of the Lord's Supper?*

Certainly; for the Lord so commanded just before His death.

This do in remembrance of me. Luke 22:19.

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## Lesson 24.

### PRAYER.

185. *What is Prayer?*

Prayer is the offering up of our desires to God, in the name of Christ.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer. Ps. 19:14.

Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him; God is a refuge for us. Ps. 62:8.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. John 16:23.

And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us. I John 5:14.

186. *With what should prayer always be accompanied?*

With humble confession of sin, with thankful acknowledgment of God's mercies, and with sincere faith in His promises.

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. Matt. 6:12.

Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. Phil. 4:6.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all *men* liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. James 1:5, 6.

*187. Where should we offer up our prayers?*

Privately, in our closets, and in our families; and publicly in the house of God.

When thou, prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. Matt. 6:6.

Pour out thy fury . . . upon the families that call not upon thy name. Jer. 10:25.

If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them. Matt. 18:19, 20.

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name. Ps. 100:4.

*188. How should we pray?*

In spirit and in truth; that is in sincerity and confidence, with true purpose of heart.

God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship *him*, in spirit and in truth. John 4:24.

The sacrifices of God *are* a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. 51:17.

This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with *their* lips; but their heart is far from me. Matt. 15:8.

In whom we have boldness and access with confidence by the faith of him. Eph. 3:12.

Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace; that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need. Heb. 4:16.

*189. What special aid do we need so as to pray in Spirit and in Truth?*

The Holy Spirit teaches us what to pray for, and how to present our prayers, that they will be acceptable unto God.

Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. Rom. 8:26.

*190. What special example of prayer is given to us in the Scriptures?*

The Lord's Prayer.

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## Lesson 25.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

*191. Will you repeat the Lord's Prayer?*

Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but

deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

192. *To whom is the Lord's Prayer addressed?*

It is addressed to "Our Father."

193. *In what sense do we address God as "Our Father?"*

As the Creator of all men; as the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; and as the Father, in a special sense, of all true believers.

One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all. Eph. 4:6.

And call no *man* your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven. Matt. 23:9.

For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named. Eph. 3:14, 15.

194. *Why are we taught to pray "Our Father" and not "My Father?"*

To teach us that we should not pray for ourselves alone, but pray with and for others.

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints. Eph. 6:18.

I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, *and* giving of thanks, be made for all men. 1 Tim. 2:1.

195. *How then ought we to treat our fellow men?*

We ought to treat them as brethren.

But be ye not called Rabbi; for one is your master, *even* Christ; and all ye are brethren. Matt. 23:8.

And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth. Acts 17:26.

196. *What is the first petition in the Lord's Prayer?*

Hallowed be thy Name.

197. *What is the meaning of the word "hallowed?"*

Hallowed means to reverence, to honor, to glorify, to sanctify or keep holy.

198. *What do we ask for in this petition?*

We pray that God may be everywhere known, adored, obeyed, and worshipped.

199. *How can we hallow God's name?*

By pronouncing it with reverence; and by glorifying God in all our thoughts, words and deeds.

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## Lesson 26.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(Continued.)

200. *What is the second petition?*

Thy kingdom come.

201. *What is implied in this petition?*

That the kingdom of God's grace may be established, and may prevail in us, and everywhere.

202. *What is the substance of God's kingdom of grace?*

Righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. 14: 17.

203. *What is the third petition?*

Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

204. *What is comprehended in this petition?*

Universal obedience to God.

205. *What should be your constant purpose?*

To do God's holy will.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Matt. 7: 21.

206. *How should we do God's will?*

Cheerfully and perfectly, as the angels do in heaven.

Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ. Heb. 13: 21.

*207. What is the will of God concerning us individually?*

That we should be holy and perfect in Him.

Be ye holy; for I am holy. 1 Peter 1: 16.

Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect. Matt. 5: 48.

This is the will of God, *even* your sanctification. 1 Thess. 4: 3.

*208. What is the will of God concerning the world?*

That all men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth.

Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. 1 Tim. 2: 4.

*209. How do we prove that our prayers, in these three petitions, are real?*

By zealous labors and sacrifices to promote the coming of Christ's kingdom; and by universal obedience to the will of God.

Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast faith, and I have works: show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works. James 2: 17, 18.

## Lesson 27.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(Continued.)

210. *What is the fourth petition?*

Give us this day our daily bread.

211. *What does this petition include and teach?*

It includes all we need for subsistence and comfort, and teaches our dependence upon God.

212. *What more does this petition teach?*

That we should not be over anxious for the morrow, but learn to exercise trust in God to supply our actual needs

But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Matt. 6:33.

213. *What is the fifth petition?*

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

214. *What is meant by debts?*

Our trespasses or sins against God.

For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. Matt. 6:14, 15.



215. *What does this petition imply?*

That we have sinned against God and need His pardoning grace.

For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God. Rom. 3:23.

216. *For whose sake is God willing to forgive our debts?*

For Christ's sake.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Eph. 1:7.

217. *Do we not, by using this petition, obligate ourselves to forgive those who may have wronged us?*

Yes; we obligate ourselves to forgive those who injure us as freely and as fully as we hope to be forgiven.

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## Lesson 28.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(Continued.)

218. *What is the sixth petition?*

And lead us not into temptation.

219. *What is meant by temptation?*

A dangerous trial, or enticement to evil.

220. *Does God tempt any man to evil?*

Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man. James I: 13.

221. *By whom are we tempted to evil?*

By Satan, the tempter; by wicked people; and by our own evil desires.

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. 1 Peter 5: 8.

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Eph. 6: 11, 12.

But every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. James 2: 14.

Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. 15: 33.

222. *What does this petition teach?*

That we should seek the grace of God, by which we are able to overcome temptation.

What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? Rom. 8: 31.

Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. Rom. 8: 37.

There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who

will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it. 1 Cor. 10:13.

For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted. Heb. 2:18.

For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world; and that is the victory that overcometh the world, *even* our faith. 1 John 5:4.

223. *What obligation do we assume when we use this petition?*

That we will depart from all iniquity, and avoid every opportunity to do evil.

224. *What is the seventh petition?*

But deliver us from evil.

225. *What is meant by this petition?*

That God will save us from all sins in this life, and from all the evil consequences of sin, in the world to come.

226. *Is this possible?*

Certainly; for Christ came into the world to destroy the works of the Devil; and He is able to deliver us.

For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil. 1 John 3:8.

But where sin abounded, grace did much more abound: that as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. 5:20, 21.

O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. 7:24, 25.

Who gave himself for our sins, that he might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father. Gal. 1:4.

227. *What are the closing words of our Lord's prayer usually termed?*

The Doxology. Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

228. *What does the Doxology teach us?*

That in all our prayers, we should ascribe to God the power and glory due unto His holy and reverend name.

229. *What is the meaning of the word Amen?*

Amen signifies verily, truly, or "so let it be."

## SECTION VIII.

### THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTIES TOWARDS GOD AND MAN.

#### Lesson 29.

##### LOVE TOWARDS GOD, AND THE LAW.

230. *What is the summary of our duty towards God and man, as given by our Lord?*

The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, *namely* this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these. Mark 12:29-31.

231. *Is it possible to love God as we ought, while the heart is yet carnal?*

It is not; hence the necessity of a change of heart, or of being born again.

Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Rom. 8:7.

For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin. Rom. 7:14.

Wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience. Eph. 2:2.

232. *Can we be saved by the keeping of the law?*

No; by the deeds of the law shall no flesh be justified.

Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight. Rom. 3:20.

For as many as are of the works of the law, are under the curse. But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, *it is evident*: for the just shall live by faith. Gal. 3:10, 11.

233. *What then is the use of the law?*

The law is given to us as a rule for our conduct; and by it is the knowledge of sin.

Why callest thou me good? *there is none good*, but one, *that is*, God: but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments. Matt. 19:17.

Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster *to bring us* unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. Gal. 3:24.

For by the law *is* the knowledge of sin. Rom. 3:20.

234. *Are all Christians under obligation to keep the commandments of God?*

Yes; they love God and, therefore, keep His commandments.

Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but the keeping of the commandments of God. 1 Cor. 7:19.

This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments; and his commandments are not grievous. 1 John 5:3.

If ye love me, keep my commandments. John 14:15.

After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. Jer. 31:33.

235. *Has God given us any special commandments which we must obey?*

Yes; the Ten Commandments. Exodus 20. Deut. 5. Deut. 10.

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### Lesson 30.

#### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

236. *How were these commandments given by God?*

On two tables of stone, upon which God had written them with His own finger.

And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon Mt. Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God. Exod. 31:18.

237. *What is the preface to these commandments?*

I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Exodus 20:2.

238. *What does this preface teach us?*

That because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer, therefore, we are bound to keep all His commandments.

Therefore will we also serve the Lord, for he is our God. Ps. 45: 11.

Know ye that the Lord he *is* God: *it is* he *that* hath made us, and not we ourselves. Ps. 100: 3.

Ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's. 1 Cor. 6: 20.

*239. Repeat the first commandment.*

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

*240. What is required in the first commandment?*

It requires that we should know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, who alone is entitled to our supreme worship and obedience.

And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind; for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever. 1 Chron. 28: 9.

Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. Matt. 4: 10.

Fear God, and give glory to him \* \* \* and worship him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters. Rev. 14: 7.

*241. What is forbidden in the first commandment?*

The worship of any other object than God alone.



And the Lord commanded me at that time to teach you statutes and judgments, that ye might do them in the land whither ye go over to possess it.

Take ye therefore good heed unto yourselves, (for ye saw no manner of similitude on the day *that* the Lord spake unto you in Horeb out of the midst of the fire,)

Lest ye corrupt *yourselves*, and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure, the likeness of male or female,

The likeness of any beast that *is* on the earth, the likeness of any winged fowl that flieth in the air,

The likeness of any thing that creepeth on the ground, the likeness of any fish that *is* in the waters beneath the earth:

And lest thou lift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, *even* all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them, and serve them, which the Lord thy God hath divided unto all nations under the whole heaven. Deut. 4: 14-19.

*242. Can we also violate the first commandment without directly worshipping false gods?*

We violate the first commandment whenever we center our affections upon other objects more than upon God.

For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Eph. 5: 5.

*243. Repeat the second commandment.*

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness *of anything* that is in

heaven above, or that *is* in the earth beneath, or that *is* in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the LORD thy God *am* a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. Exod. 20:4-6; Deut. 5:7-10.

*244. What is required in the second commandment?*

The worship of God in spirit and in truth, and the pure service of God according to his Word.

God *is* a spirit: and they that worship him must worship *him* in Spirit and in truth. John 4:24.

Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. Ps. 29:2.

*245. What is forbidden in the second commandment?*

The second commandment forbids the worshipping of God by images, or in any way not appointed in His word.

*246. What special reasons are given in the second commandment why it should be obeyed?*

God's sovereignty over us, His property in us, and the zeal He has for His own worship.

## Lesson 31.

## THE THIRD AND FOURTH COMMANDMENTS.

247. *Repeat the third commandment.*

Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain: for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

See Exod. 2:7; Deut. 5:11.

248. *What does God require in the third commandment?*

A reverent and devout use of the name of God and of all sacred things.

He sent redemption unto his people: he hath commanded his covenant forever; holy and reverend is his name. Ps. 111:9.

Hallowed be thy name. Matt. 6:9.

249. *What does God forbid in the third commandment?*

1. Irreverent thoughts of God.
2. Profanity, angry or trifling mention of God's name.
3. Blasphemy, or speaking evil of God's name or attributes.
4. Perjury, or false swearing.

And ye shall not swear by my name falsely neither shalt thou profane the name of thy God: I am the Lord. Lev. 19:12.

And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,

Bring forth him that hath cursed without the camp; and let all that heard *him* lay their hands upon his head, and let all the congregation stone him.

And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Whosoever curseth his God shall bear his sin.

And he that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, he shall surely be put to death, *and* all the congregation shall certainly stone him: as well the stranger, as he that is born in the land, when he blasphemeth the name of *the LORD*, shall be put to death. Lev. 24: 13-16.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Exodus 20: 7.

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? and who shall stand in his holy place?

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. Ps. 24: 3, 4.

*250. Under what circumstances is an oath permissible?*

When the government, as the minister of God, demands it for the maintenance of truth and justice.

But I say unto you, Swear not at all. . . . But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil. Matt. 5: 34-37.

*251. What special warning does God give to those who break the third commandment?*

That, although those who break the third commandment may escape punishment from men, yet God will not suffer them to escape His righteous judgment.

*252. Repeat the fourth commandment.*

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: *in it* thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for *in* six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

See Exod. 20:8-11; Deut. 5:12-15.

*253. What is required in the fourth commandment?*

God requires that six days out of seven shall be devoted to useful employment, and that one day in every week shall be set aside for physical rest, and for special Divine worship.

*254. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?*

All labor and all worldly amusement and pleasure and engagements on the sabbath day except works of necessity and mercy.

*255. Has God promised any special blessing to those who keep the Sabbath day holy?*

He has repeatedly promised special blessings to those who remember His Sabbaths.

If thou turn away thy foot from the sabbath, *from* doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking *thine own* words:

Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken *it*. Isa. 58:13, 14.

Blessed *is* the man *that* doeth this, and the son of man *that* layeth hold on it; that keepeth the sabbath from polluting it. Isa. 56:2.

256. *Has God threatened with punishment those who do not keep His day holy?*

He has threatened to cut off from among his people those who do not keep his day holy.

Ye shall keep the sabbath therefore; for it *is* holy unto you: every one that defileth it shall surely be put to death: for whosoever doeth *any* work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people.

Six days may work be done; but in the seventh *is* the sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord; whosoever doeth *any* work in the sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death.

Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, *for* a perpetual covenant. Exod. 31:14-16.

257. *Which day of the seven has God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?*

The Seventh; it being the memorial of completed creation.

And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made. Gen. 2: 2, 3.

It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for *in* six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed. Exod. 31: 17.

258. *Why do Christians keep the first day of the week holy unto the Lord, instead of the Seventh?*

Because on this day Jesus Christ arose from the dead and finished the work of redemption; and likewise on this day the Christian or New Testament Church was founded by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, for which reasons it is called THE LORD'S DAY.

The stone *which* the builders refused is become the head *stone* of the corner. This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. This *is* the day *which* the Lord made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Ps. 118: 22-24.

I was in the Spirit on *the Lord's day*. Rev. 1: 10.

259. *What does this holy day of rest and worship prefigure?*

The rest remaining for the people of God.

There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.

For he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God *did* from his. Heb. 4: 9, 10.

## Lesson 32.

## THE COMMANDMENTS.

(Continued.)

260. *Repeat the fifth commandment.*

Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Exod. 20: 12; Deut. 5: 16.

261. *What is required of us in the fifth commandment?*

It enjoins parental authority and filial honor, which implies love, reverence, obedience, support, and comfort, from all children towards their parents.

262. *How is this commandment distinguished by Paul?*

As the first commandment with promise.

Honor thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise. Eph. 6: 2.

263. *Will you repeat the promise annexed to this commandment?*

That thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

264. *Repeat the sixth commandment.*

Thou shalt not kill.



265. *What is the purport of the sixth commandment?*

It concerns the sacredness of human life.

266. *What does the sixth commandment require?*

It enjoins a proper care for the preservation of our own lives and the lives of our fellow men.

267. *What does the sixth commandment forbid?*

It forbids murder and suicide, and all passions, desires and actions leading to that crime; such as anger, hatred, intemperance, and violence in words or actions.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment:

But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca! shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool! shall be in danger of hell fire. Matt. 5: 21, 22.

Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer: and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him. 1 John 3: 15.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice. Eph. 4: 31.

268. *May we sacrifice our lives for any cause?*

Yes; for Christ's sake and the sake of our fellow men.

He that findeth his life, shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it. Matt. 10: 39.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. John 15: 13.

Hereby perceive we the love *of God*, because he laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down *our* lives for the brethren. 1 John 3: 16.

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### Lesson 33.

#### THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH COMMANDMENTS.

269. *Repeat the seventh commandment.*

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

270. *What does the seventh commandment require?*

This commandment requires the preservation of our own and our neighbor's chastity, in heart, speech, apparel, and behavior.

But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. Matt. 5: 28.

For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies. Matt. 15: 19.

If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are. 1 Cor. 3: 17.

271. *What is forbidden in this commandment?*

The seventh commandment forbids all unchaste thoughts, actions, and words.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth. Eph. 4:29.

But fornication, and all uncleanness or covetousness, let it not once be named among you. Eph. 5:3.

*272. Do the Scriptures give any special instruction how to avoid the sin of unchastity?*

The Scriptures enjoin us especially to avoid every opportunity which might tempt us to violate this commandment.

Flee also youthful lusts: but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. 2 Tim. 2:22.

Flee fornication. Every sin that a man doeth is without the body; but he that committeth fornication sinneth against his own body. 1 Cor. 6:18.

*273. Do the Scriptures especially teach God's displeasure against those who break this commandment?*

The Scriptures declare in strong language that they who are guilty of this sin shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are *these*; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness,

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies,

Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told *you* in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Gal. 5:19-21.

Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind.

Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10.

*274. Repeat the eighth commandment.*

Thou shalt not steal.

*275. What is required in the eighth commandment?*

That by labor and industry we honestly provide for ourselves and those dependent upon us for support.

And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you; That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and *that* ye may have lack of nothing. 1 Thess. 4: 11, 12.

But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. 1 Tim. 5: 8.

Let him that stole steal no more: but rather let him labour, working with *his* hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth. Eph. 4: 28.

*276. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?*

It forbids all fraudulent and dishonest dealing; or taking from others, in any way or manner, what belongs to them, without their knowledge or consent.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark, which they of old time have set in thine inheritance, which thou shalt inherit in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee to possess it. Deut. 19:14.

The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. Ps. 37:21.

Divers weights *and* divers measures, both of them *are* alike abomination to the Lord. Prov. 20:10.

That no *man* go beyond and defraud his brother, in *any* manner; because that the Lord *is* the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. 1 Thess. 4:6.

*277. Does this commandment also require that all property or things in our possession, unjustly acquired, be returned to their owner?*

Certainly; it requires the restitution of all things unjustly in our possession.

Then it shall be, because he hath sinned, and is guilty, that he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found. Lev. 6:4.

And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore *him* fourfold. Luke 19:8.

*278. What frequently leads to theft and dishonest dealing?*

Idleness, intemperance, pride and extravagance.

## Lesson 34.

## THE NINTH AND TENTH COMMANDMENTS.

279. *Repeat the ninth commandment.*

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

280. *What is required in the ninth commandment?*

It requires truthfulness at all times and under all circumstances, and a charitable disposition toward our fellow men.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

*He that* backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor. Ps. 15: 1-3.

Wherefore, putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour; for we are members one of another. Eph. 4: 25.

To speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, *but* gentle, showing all meekness unto all men. Titus 3: 2.

These *are* the things that ye shall do; Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates:

And let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbour; and love no false oath: for all these *are things* that I hate, saith the Lord. Zech. 8: 16, 17.

281. *What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?*

It forbids jealousy, lying, slandering, starting or circulating false or malicious reports, backbiting, especially false testimony, or whatever tends to injure another's good name.

Whoso privily slandereth his neighbour, him will I cut off: him that hath an high look and a proud heart will not I suffer. Ps. 101:5.

He that hideth hatred *with* lying lips, and he that uttereth a slander, is a fool. Prov. 10:18.

Speak not evil one of another, brethren. He that speaketh evil of *his* brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law and judgeth the law; but if thou judge the law, thou art not a doer of the law but a judge. James 4:11.

Wherefore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings. 1 Peter 2:1.

Thou shalt not raise a false report: put not thine hand with the wicked to be an unrighteous witness. Ex. 23:1.

*282. The Scriptures classify liars with what great evil doers?*

With sorcerers, whoremongers, murderers and idolaters.

For without *are* dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie. Rev. 22:15.

*283. What is required of us, if we have in any wise injured the good name of another?*

We should as speedily as possible retract the unkind word or untruthful report; make

amends as far as lies in our power, and ask forgiveness of the injured one, and pardon of God.

Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee;

Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Matt. 5: 23, 24.

If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. 1 John 1: 9.

*284. Repeat the tenth commandment.*

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maid servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

*285. What is required in the tenth commandment?*

It requires contentment with what we have; and enjoins us to regulate our affections, and restrain all evil desires.

*Let your conversation be without covetousness; and be content with such things as ye have: for he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.* Heb. 13: 5.

And having food and raiment let us be therewith content. 1 Tim. 6: 8.

And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Luke 12: 15.



286. *What does this commandment forbid?*

It forbids lust and covetousness of every kind, also grieving about or envying the good others enjoy, and all desire for anything that belongs to another.

Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another. Gal. 5:26.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned: behold, the Judge standeth before the door. James 5:9.

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry. Col. 3:5.

But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. Matt. 5:28.

287. *What more does this commandment teach?*

That God just as earnestly hates and condemns evil lust within us, as sins openly committed.

For *the Lord seeth* not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. 1 Sam. 16:7.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts. 1 Cor. 4:5.

For the word of God *is* quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and *is* a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. 4:12.

## Lesson 35.

## CONCLUDING LESSON ON THE COMMANDMENTS.

288. *Is it possible for us, in our unrenewed state, to keep the commandments of God?*

No; our hearts are inclined to evil, and that continually.

And God saw that the wickedness of man *was* great in the earth, and that *every* imagination of the thoughts of his heart *was* only evil continually. Gen. 6: 5.

For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do.

Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. Rom. 7: 19, 20.

Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and *of* a good conscience. and *of* faith unfeigned: 1 Tim. 1, 5.

Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Rom. 8: 7.

289. *How then can we keep the law of God?*

Only by being born of God, and by having the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit.

We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not; but he that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not. 1 John 5: 18.

I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me. Gal. 2:20.

But I beseech *you* the rather to do this, that I may be restored to you the sooner.

Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant. Heb. 13:19, 20.

And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us. Rom. 5:5.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. Rom. 13:10.

290. *Whom are we to consider our neighbor?*

Christ teaches that every one of every nation is our neighbor. Luke 10:30, 37.

291. *Do the Scriptures also give us directions governing our conduct towards our enemies?*

We are to love our enemies, even those who despitefully use us.

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Matt. 5:44, 45.

Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also *do* ye.

And above all these things *put on* charity, which is the bond of perfectness. Col. 3: 13, 14.

*292. Do the Scriptures also define our duties towards magistrates and rulers?*

The Scriptures command obedience to the government under which we live.

Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God.

Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.

For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Rom. 13: 1-3.

*293. Did our Saviour make any addition to the ten commandments?*

Besides making explanations and applications of God's moral law, our Saviour said: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." John 13: 34.

*294. What other rule has our Lord given founded upon love to our neighbor?*

The "Golden Rule": Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets. Matt. 7: 12.

## SECTION IX.

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### THE LAST THINGS.

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#### Lesson 36.

295. *Do the Scriptures teach that our Lord will again return to the earth?*

The Scriptures teach very distinctly that Christ will come the second time.

For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then he shall reward every man according to his works. Matt. 16: 27.

And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. Matt. 24: 30.

Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven. Acts 1: 11.

Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they *also* which pierced him: and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so, Amen. Rev. 1: 7.

296. *What will be the purpose of His coming?*

He will come for the salvation of His people.

So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation. Heb. 9:28.

*297. What is meant that He will come the second time without sin?*

He will not come again to make an offering for sin, as His one offering was perfect forever.

By the which will we are sanctified, through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all. Heb. 10:10.

For by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified. Heb. 10:14.

*298. What is implied in the "Salvation" when He comes again?*

The redemption of the bodies of His people from their graves.

And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. John 6:39.

But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you. Rom. 8:11.

Not only they, but ourselves also, which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, *to-wit*, the redemption of our body. Rom. 8:23.

And grieve not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. Eph. 4:30.

299. *What will take place with those who still live at the second coming of our Lord?*

They will be transformed.

Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed,

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal *must* put on immortality. 1 Cor. 15: 51-53.

For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive *and* remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep.

For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first:

Then we which are alive *and* remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. 1 Thess. 4: 15-17.

300. *Into whose likeness will Christ transform the bodies of His people?*

Into the likeness of His own glorious body.

For our conversation is in heaven; from whence we also look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ: Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself. Phil. 3: 20; 21.

Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appaer, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. 1 John 3:2.

*301. Will the bodies of the wicked also be raised up?*

The bodies of the wicked will also come forth from their graves, but unto damnation.

Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice,

And shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation. John 5:28, 29.

In flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ:

Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power. 2 Thess. 1:8, 9.

*302. What sentence will Christ pronounce upon the wicked?*

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. Matt. 25:41.

*303. What will He say to the righteous?*

Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom, prepared for you from the foundation of the world. Matt. 25:34.



304. *In view of these solemn declarations of the great Teacher, what was the conclusion of St. Paul?*

For all things *are* for your sakes, that the abundant grace might through the thanksgiving of many redound to the glory of God.

For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward *man* is renewed day by day.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding *and* eternal weight of glory;

While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen *are* temporal; but the things which are not seen *are* eternal. 2 Cor. 4: 15-18.

305. *What then ought to be the conclusion of the whole matter?*

That we should fear God, and keep His commandments.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do *his commandments*: his praise endureth for ever. Ps. 111: 10.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this *is* the whole *duty* of man.

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether *it be* good, or whether *it be* evil. Eccl. 12: 13, 14.

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